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\*variè ex-  
ferri &  
atterebra-  
tam

mus. *Ambra grisea* valde candicantis, & ut vocant finis-  
simæ, asservo partem \* quinis conchiliis, & particulis ligni  
purridi in balneo. Cerrum argumentum bonitatis gradum  
à duntaxat elotionis, & morà in maritimis fuisse assecu-  
tam. Sed quot capita, tot sententia, abundet igitur  
quisque suo sensu, donec tempus, & curiosorum labor  
certiora revelent.

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V. *A Letter from Dr William Oliver, Physician and  
Fellow of the Royal Society, to Mr James Petiver,  
F. R. S. concerning the Jesuits Bark.*

S I R,

**P**eru Bark, comes from a Tree about the bigness of a  
Plumb Tree, with Leaves like Ivy, but not quite so big,  
and are always green. The Indians call it *Querango*. 'Tis  
gathered in Autumn, and the Rind taken off all round, as  
well from the Trunk as Boughs, which grows again in four  
Months, as Cork does: The Trunk is about the Bigness of a  
Mans Thigh: It bears a Fruit not unlike a Chestnut (except  
its outer Rind or Shell) which is properly call'd *China China*,  
and is esteem'd by the Natives beyond the Bark taken from  
the Trunk or Boughs. This Account I received from an In-  
genious Apothecary at Cadiz in Spain, A. D. 1694. who had  
lived in Peru, and seen it growing, and gathered it several  
times: From this History I made this Observation, that prob-  
ably *China China*, or the Rind of the Fruit, was first only  
in Use, and the more powerful Medicine, used in smaller  
quantities, and that the Bark of the Tree came not into  
play till some time after; when the Vertues of it, known  
in Europe, occasioned a greater demand for it, whether  
this be a just Observation or no, I submit to your better  
Judgment.

VI. Part